THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA

The Letter due by the late steamer from our re-gular Correspondent at London having failed to reach us, we substitute the following from the New York Commercial Advertisor:

It is almost hopeless to attempt to send intelligence by this mail, since Europe is in a state of unparalleled perthis mail, since Europe is in a state of unparalleled per-plexity. The last steamer amounced the battle of the Alma, the defeat and retreat of the Russians, and the subsequent fall of Sebastopel. The news of the victory at Alma was official and authentic, but that of the fall of Sebastopel required confirmation. No doubt of it, howev-er, was entertained either in France, England, or Austria, and during the three succeeding days—that is to say, up to yesterday morning—it continued to be supported, not only by indirect evidence, but by announcements from Vienna to positive as to leave nothing to be added except the formal ratification of the Allied commanders. This patification, however, looked for from hour to hour Inthat Paris and London, failed to arrive, and the Greeks and others in both capitals began to assert boldly that the reported taking of Sebastopol was a pure fiction.

At length a rumor commenced yesterday afternoon at the Government had received a despatch from the Illied armies which, while it left every thing else in a state of ambiguity with regard to their operations after the battle of the Alma, was considered plainly to demonstrate that Sebastopol had not fallen. This despate purports to have been sent by Lord STRATFORD, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and to contain an announcement from the Crimea as late as the 28th of September, or two days subsequent to that on which the final struggle at Sebastopol was alleged to have taken place. It not only makes no mention of that event, but speaks of the armies being forthwith about to march upon the fortress from a distance of some miles.

place on the 20th of September; and that the report was that they had afterward advanced nearly ten miles further, namely, to the Belbek, where a new struggle was begun and carried on until the Russians were driven to their entrenchments around Sebastopol. The whole of progression. But every idea which would be gathered by is the despatch: estimating their most possible and likely route has now been overturned. South of Sebastopol, and about eight or ten miles distant from it, lies the port of Balaklava. From the spot at which the previous accounts left the Allies this place could only be reached by a coasting veyage round Sebastopol, or by marching a distance of thirteen miles on a road in which Sebastopol stands almost half-way. The astonishment, therefore, may be conceived with which an announcement that the Allied armies were at Balaklava on the 28th of September, and were "preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol," was received. Yet this is the precise nature of Lord Stratford's despatch! Its additional points are, that Prince Menschikoff was

stated to be in the field with 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that Anapa, the last Russian stronghold on the coast of Circassia, has been burnt by the Russians themselves; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convoy of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English detachment.

Every word of this (although the intelligence conveyed, except from the disappointment of its being apparently irreconcileable with the former accounts, is highly favorable) adds only to the existing confusion. If Prince Menschikoff is in the field with but twenty thousand men, he must have lost more than half his force; if Anapa has been destroyed by the Russians, that event is the most most astounding statement. The error they have comimportant that would have remained for the Allies to mitted is palpable enough. The despatch was sent from has been destroyed by the Russians, that event is the most achieve, perhaps with some loss of life, after the fall of Sebastopol; and if a convoy of ammunition has been destroyed by the English, the Allies must be in possession of the road by which Prince Menschikoff could alone hope for reinforcements.

The port of Balaklava, moreover, is believed to be one of the finest in the Crimea, and the one that the Allies of the finest in the Crimea, and the one that the Allies the occupation of Balaklava, of which the Allies have would have chosen of all others for their landing if it had already made a considerably strong place, and they been originally deemed practicable, more especially as it opens the road for an attack on Sebastopol from the south, where its means of defence have been regarded as extremely weak.

But how is the statement to be accounted for that Prince Menschikoff was understood to be in the field with twenty thousand men? Surely after the battle of the Alma the Allies must have known whether he was in the field or not. Again, why should the army, after having passed by Sebastopol from the north, have gone seven or eight miles to the south of that place merely for the purpose of "marching upon it without delay ?" If, after arriving near Sebastopol, they had been driven south by any reverse, the thing might be explicable; but, after a reverse, they would not be in a position to capture ammunition trains, and much less to take possession of an important port which they had previously deemed unsafe to venture upon. Moreover, English Generals, in reports to their own Government, are not in the habit of concealing reverses; and at the same time the possibility of any thing of that sort is placed out of the question, since an already beaten army, reduced to twenty thousand men and waiting for reinforcements, cannot have inflicted any damage upon victorious forces of more than double their

Under these circumstances we are driven to every con ceivable theory to impart consistency to any one of the contradictory statements now before us. The only tangible supposition seems to be that, instead of all being false, the whole will be found in some degree capable of being put together.

It is known that, after the landing of the Allies, part of the ficet returned to Varna for the reserve of 15,000 men. The possibility is that these were ordered to disembark at Balaklava, which would then be rendered a safe place, by the Russian troops being engaged elsewhere. The enemy would likewise be threatened in their rear, and their communication also would be cut off from their expected reinforcements. This portion of the army, landing early in the morning of the 28th, might be wholly ignorant of the events which had taken place on the other side of Sebastopol between the 20th and the 26th.

Whatever may prove to be the real facts of the case, the uncertainty and astonishment that have been created at all the courts of Europe will rank among the most remarkable incidents ever recorded.

POSTSORIPT .- Since the above was written various fragments of intelligence have arrived, which seem to indicate that the movement to Balaklava was part of a genetotal rout of the Russians at Alma and Belbek and the retreat of Prince Menschikoff into the interior. The Allies appear to possess the entire country around Sebastopol, from Belbek to Balaklava, and the place is completely invested. Prince Menschikoff's escape, with half Letters from Vienna, October 2d, state thathis army, is owing to the Allies being at present almost obliged to leave their wounded on the field, three huncolonel was killed in planting a standard on the heights.

from the Crimea, but it leaves the precise move-

The process of disabusing the public mind in re-

pect to the recent false intellig of war was conducted very gradually :

"On Wednesday, soon after the Baltic sailed, it began to be remarked as singular that no officical confirmation of intelligence so extraordinary had been promulgated by the Government. Towards evening it was generally ad-mitted that some of the details might be incorrect. A Liverpool evening paper attempted to sustain the sinking spirit of its readers by issuing a lithograph representing the blowing up of Fort Constantine, with the English and French flags waving from the church of St. Vladimir. Not much encouraged thereby, the public, perforce, agreed to wait for the appearance of the morning papers, which would doubtless contain an official announcement of the taking of Sebastopol. Thursday morning, alas! brought no confirmation of these hopes. 'Every hour that passes no confirmation of these hopes. 'Every hour that passes (said the Morning Chronicle) tends rather to shake than o strengthen the statement.' On 'Change it was reluctantly admitted there had been a mistake somewhere but to what extent time alone could show. Respectable en who might have been suspected of voting for the ringing of the church bells were now careful to explain that that jubilation was on account of the battle of Alma only—Sebastopol was quite another affair. At a late hour princes left off business for the day, telegraphic des-patches from London and Paris, came to hand, stating that a notice posted on the Paris Bourse and an extra of the London [official] Gazette contradicted the news of habitants, who trusted in turn to receive good treatment. the fall of Sebastopol. Friday morning brought the Gazette, and with it a declaration from every body that they had never believed a word of the story!

The following is the official announcement made by the British Government in a "London Gazette Extraordinary" in the evening of Thursday, the 5th instant :

WAR DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 5. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received letter, of which the following is a copy, enclosing, by direction of the Earl of CLARENDON, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:

"Foreign Office, October 5, 101 A. M. To understand the utter perplexity created by this message a partial glance at the map of the Crimea will be necessary. It will be remembered that the Allied armies landed at a place called Old Fort, about twenty-six miles north of Sebastopol; that they advanced about ten miles to the Alma, where the defeat of the Russians took

"Sin: I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redeliffe, dated September 30, 9½ P. M., purporting to have been forwarded from Bucharest by her Majesty's Agent and Consul General on September 30, 3½ P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea will be received by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redeliffe, dated September 30, 9½ P. M., purporting to have been forwarded from Bucharest by her Majesty's Agent and Consul General on September 30, 3½ P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea will be remembered that the Allied armiet and the september 30, 9½ P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea will be remembered that the Allied armiet and the september 30, 9½ P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea will be remembered that the Allied armiet and the september 30, 9½ P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea will be remembered that the Allied armiet armiet and the september 30, 9½ P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea will be remembered that the Allied armiet "I am, &c.

Then follows a "translation" of the Telegraphic despatch above referred to, with a few introductory lines, stating that it was "received October 5, 10 A. M., and transmitted by the Agent of England in Wallachia, at Buthis statement involved, at all events, a natural order of charest, the 30th of September, 1854, 31 P. M." Here

"SEPTEMBER 30, 1854, at 91 P. M. "The Allied armies established their basis of opera tions at Balaklava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol. The Agamemnon and other vessels of war of the Allies were in the port of Balaklava. There were facilities there for isembarking the battering train.
"It is stated that Prince Menschikoff was in the field

at the head of 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements that the fortified place of Anapa has been burnt by the Russians; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convoy of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English

"The Banshee, bearer of this news, left the Crimea or the evening of the day before yesterday.
"STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

To this despatch the London Times appends the ollowing editorial remarks:

"It will be observed that the Clerks of the Foreign Office, from whom this precious document emanates, have actually made the despatch arrive at Bucharest six hours before they represent it as having been sent from Constantinople. Such perverse stupidity is seldom found even in the most inveterate tapists. Even in the Foreign Office it must be known that Bucharest is not a scaport; that the despatch was not transmitted from there to Constantinople; and that the journey between these two places could not be performed in six hours. And yet these gentlemen, so profusely praised last session, have actually, in the most authoritative form known to our Sovernment, in a Gazette Extraordinary, published this Constantinople by Lord Stratford on the 30th of September, but with a carelessness beyond excuse they have transferred this date to Bucharest, where the despatch probably arrived on the 4th instant."

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs had received despatch identical with that published in the Gazette. PARIS, (FRIDAY,) OCTOBER 6 .- The Moniteur announces

force is in communication with the fleets, and a safe and practicable read is open to Sebastopol. Menschikoff had been driven to a distance with the wreck of his army. The various columns of the army had to cross several rivers in succession in order to turn the Gulf of Sebastopol and enter the mountain country before they could ar

MARSEILLES, MORNING, GTH .- The steamer Fury, with despatches for the British Government, has arrived. To the 24th there had been no further battle in the Crimea. Sebastopol is invested.
At the battle of Alma, the 23d (British) regiment lost

all the officers but three, of whom Captain Bell was the senior. Col. Ainslie was killed in planting a standard on the heights of Alma. Gen. Brown had a horse killed

MARSEILLES, (SECOND DESPATCH.)-The Fury brough news from Sebastopol to the 25th. It was confidently stated that the second line of defence had been carried by the Allies, who occupy the heights and command the place. The Russian fleet made an unsuccessful attempt to push out of harbor with a fourteen sail. The Russians we sunk four of their line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the port. The English fleet continue constantly firing ball and shell. On the 23d the Allies were at Akamia, eight miles from Sebastopol.

[This despatch appears to be of questionable authen

BUCHAREST, SEPTEMBER 28 .- On the 23d of September the Allies took all the forts lying on the right bank (Fort Constantine side) of the port of Sebastopol, and the rumor was spread that Sebastopol itself was taken.

Con the 30th September the Russian embassy at Vinna received telegraphic intelligence that two forts had been taken, but it was not known whether they were merely advanced forts or within the range of Sebastopol.] The following is the despatch sent to the Earl of WEST-MORELAND which gave the first intimation of the fall of

Sabastopol and caused such an extraordinary sensation " BUCHAREST, SEPTEMBER 28 .- Omer Pacha, the Turkish commander in chief, informs me that, according to a despatch from Varna, a French steamer leaving the Bos-phorus had met another coming from the Crimea, whose

on the 27th. The Allies were on the rivers Belbek and Mevterwaddy, ten versts (miles) from Sebastopol.

The Duke of Newcastle has published a notice stating that, owing to the non-arrival of the despatches, he fears the details of the casualties, &c. at the recent battle of ral arrangement of the Allied forces consequent upon the the Alma cannot be announced before Monday, the 9th. A private despatch says that the English loss at the battle of the Alma was nearly 2,000 men, and that of the French was but 1,400, but Gen. Bonet was killed. The Russians numbered 40,000 men and one hundred cannon

"The reserves of the Allies were not brought into ac totally without cavalry. The nature of their flight after the battle of Alma is demonstrated by their having been the battle of Alma is demonstrated by their having been colliged to leave their wounded on the field three have obliged to leave their wounded on the field, three hundred of whom have already arrived at Odessa, whither they were sent by the Allies under a flag of truce. The loss of the English at the Alma in killed and wounded is now stated to have been more than two thousand. The twenty-third regiment lost all its officers but three. Its colonel was killed in planting a standard on the heir wounded in the day Menschikoff had but 25,000 in his entrenched. colonel was killed in planting a standard on the heights.

The French loss was not so heavy.

The above Letter is the best resume that can be made of the conflicting and fragmentary intelligence from the Crimea, but it leaves the precise movements of the allied forces still in doubt. We ap-

pend such additional or explanatory items as can be command. St. Arnaud Informed his men that he expected to lead them as conquerors into Sebastopol on the command. The process of disabusing the nublic mind in re
The process of disabusing the nublic mind in re
The Command starmer Andrea conveyed 200 of the wounded. The Cunard steamer Andes conveyed 300 of the wounded to Constantinople and the Vulcan steamer 320. The 7th, 23d, and 33d (British) regiments suffered most."

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—From a Russian source we learn that in the battle of the 20th, on the Alma, Marshal St. Arnaud could not command the Allies in consequence of a severe and sudden attack of indisposition, which prevented his mounting on horseback; consequently Lord Ragian alone commanded the Allies in person, who, it is added, are imbued with an unbounded condensee in the military talents and superior acquirements of their English commander-in-chief. The lossee of the Russians in this first, battle are stated to be seen general, two colonels. first battle are stated to be one general, two colonels, fifty-three officers, and 2,860 men killed; Gen. Chomutoff, eighty-six officers, and 3,000 men wounded. These data are from a Russian source, as is also the report that Prince Menschikoff commanded the Russian forces in person on the 20th, and that he, with his entire staff, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners during the second narrowly escaped being taken prisoners during the en

When the invading force arrived off Eupatoria, on the 12th September, a flag of truce was sent off from the Allied Generals and the garrison invited to lay down their arms. The chief man of the city, a sort of mayor or civil magistrate, replied that the place did not contain a single soldier: that there was no garrison, and consequently no arms to lay down, but that the Allies would be allowed The Governor then delivered up his official sword, with a low and formal bow, and the first victory of the Allies in the Crimea was un fait accompli.

Eupatoria is at present a town of 8,000 inhabitants.

quarter of a century ago, it contained 15,000.

The Turks claimed the right of being the first to lan

Cholera is very severe in the garrison at Sebastopol It is stated that the city is provisioned for only three months, and that the crews of the ships are alroady pu on three-fourths rations.

on three-lourths rations.

The Russian steamer Taman, of three guns, escaped out of Sebastopol on the 19th, took two Turkish transports and carried them into Odessa.

On the 22d of September English and French ships with troops on board, reached Varna from Malta, and wer

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—The following is the lates intelligence received at Liverpool by telegraph just be fore the steamer Africa put to sea :

Odessa reports are said to have been received by a Greek sacken and Luders had entered the Crimea at the head of forty battalions, beside the garrison at Odessa, 20,000

Sebastopol was invested on the 27th. The second lin of the defence was carried and the place entirely sur rounded.

to have been attacked by sea and land. One account states that the Russians had some eight line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the harbor. Another account At the battle of the Alma three thousand prisone

were taken. The struggle was fierce. After their defeat on the Alma the Russians regained their fortifica tions without making a halt. Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the battle

The London Times of the 6th instant has the fol owing facts and speculations as to the condition of

An official communication received by the Governmen from Constantinople entirely supersedes the less authentic statements which had been hailed with so much enhusiasm and so general a belief during the last five days. The official accounts which arrived yesterday are, in our judgment, by no means unsatisfactory, though the telegraphic message which contains them is obscure and defective; for, although Sebastopol has not been taken by a that in a week or ten days, or a fortnight, I shall have coup de main with circumstances of melo-dramatic brilliancy, the facts which are positively known to have occurred down to the evening of the 28th of September are all favorable to the Allied armies, and show the steady progress of their operations. The Banshee was dispatched from the Crimea to Constantinople on the evening of the 28th, but the message forwarded by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on the 20th strangely omits all mention of the events which must have occurred between the 20th and 28th. The result of these operations is, therefore, alone clearly known to us, namely, that on the morning of the latter day the Allied armies established their base of the latter day the Amed arms established their base of operations at Balaklava, and were preparing to march without delay against Sebastopol. Vessels of war, under the command of Admiral Lyons, were in that port, and the landing of the siege train of the armies was going on. This fact at once enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from sonese. It is still, as it was described by Strabo. portus angusto introitu, the mouth being only thirty yard in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. Th rives its name from the Belle Chiave of the Genoese, who founded the little town at the bottom of the haven and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indenture in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be re-garded as a dock for all the purposes of disembarkation. The occupation of this point is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are about to attack. The importance of the possession of such a port as Balaklava had not escaped the attention of those officers who had first reconnoitred the coast of the Crimea; but the heights which surround and protect it were then strongly occupied by the Russian forces, and it was foreseen that any attemp the Russian forces, and it was foreseen that any attempt to land there in presence of the enemy might be defeated by the superiority of his position. But those heights and their defences, whatever they may be, must now be in the possession of the Allied armies, since they reached Ba-laklava from the north, and we therefore hold a secure port, which is at once accessible by sea and defensible The fact that the Allied armies had reached Balaklav

from the land side, on or before the morning of the 28th of September, proves to demonstration that in the interval between the battle of the Alma and their arrival on the southern coast they had forced all the external lines of defence round Sebastopol, and had driven back the Rus-sians successively from the Alma, the Katcha, the Bel-bek, and the Tchernaia, which feeds the harbor of Sebasbek, and the Tchernaia, which feeds the harbor of Sebastopol; and, further, that they had crossed and occupied
the heights separating these valleys from the southern
coast. These valleys or ravines are well wooded, abounding in fruit and water, peopled with flourishing villages,
and easily capable of defence. The post-road from Sebastopol to Baktchi-serai passes along the valley of the
Belbek, and must have formed the principal line of communication between the fortress and the interior. Since,
however, we know that the Allied armics have reached
Balaklaya, it is certain that all these lines have been phorus had met another coming from the Crimea, whose captain stated that Sebastopol, having been attacked both by sea and land, had surrendered."

The Austrian Censul at Odessa writes, under date of September 29th, that fighting continued uninterrupted in the Crimea from the 25th to the departure of the courier on the 27th. The Allies were on the rivers Belbek and the surrendered the lines of the Belbek and lines of th and the heights above Balaklava. Prince Menschikol has meanwhile been driven to the cast of this line o operations, and it is worthy of observation that his army, which consisted of 50,000 men on the Alma, is now said to be reduced to 20,000. Indeed, so severely is the want of men felt by the Russian Generals that they are said to have burnt and abandoned Anapa, which is the key of the Circassian coast, in order to march the garrison of that place into the Crimea; but this part of Lord Stratford's despatch appears to be at least consciously. Thus Company of the Company despatch appears to be at least questionable. Thus far, then, we are arrived at a clear, and, we believe, correct

> or actions, and to drive him from several concentric po-sitions of great natural strength, cutting off Prince Mens-chikoff and his army altogether from the fortress. THE PRINCIPALITIES AND THE DANUBE. Letters from Rustchuk of September 24th seem to re move all doubt as to the intentions of Omer Pacha. One part of the army will remain in Galatz and Brailow, and the other will march to the coast of the Black Sea. All the roads leading to the Bulgarian coast are crowded with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Many thousand wagons are supplied by the peasants for the conveyance of the provisions and munitions. The troops receive double rations, but are obliged to make double marches,

conception of these operations down to the 28th, which must have been triumphantly successful to enable the

Allied armies in one week to defeat the enemy in a series of actions, and to drive him from several concentric po-

ore the bad weather sets in.

Baron HESS entered Jassy October 2d at the head of an Austrian force.

On the 22d September, to the delight of the inhabitant of Galatz, the first merchant vessel which had entered the port in four months arrived. The Danube was open between Galatz and the Sulina, but opposite to Isaktchi there was a Russian bridge which connected Bessarabia with a Danubian island.

ASTA.

Advices from Trebizonde, September 16th, state that Gen. Andronikoff with a superior force had fortified himself at Arzugheti. The condition of the Ottoman army on the Tschurskou is not satisfactory. The Russian outposts had advanced to Antschikiliss. Schamyl has abandoned his projected plan upon Tiflis, and will co-operate with the Allies on the Circassian coast.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

Paris, October 5, 1854.

Notwithstanding the feux de joie with which France and England are now blazing; notwithstanding the shout of 'glorious victory!" rising from the universal French and English press, I persist in believing that the 1st of Octo

ber will be found to have witnessed the Russian flag still floating on the ramparts of Sebastopol. The outer forts protecting the city on the north, though less strong on the land side than towards the sea, must have been constructed with sufficient strength to resist successfully all attacks of infantry unsupported by heavy artillery. At Bomarsund it was necessary to disembark the siege artillery. Unless we impute cowardice and treason to the Russian commanders, and a disgraceful panic to the Rus sian troops, (not to be onceived of after the gallant stand they made at the Alms on the 20th,) similar operations must have been necessary in order to get possession of Sebastopol and its detiched forts. But the disembarking and placing in position the heavy pieces of siege artillery is a long and painful labor; and it would have been almost a miraculous feat of military skill and energy if in three or four days they could have landed the necessary pieces, dug the necessary entrenchments, placed their artillery in position, and, in face of such opposition as the enemy might be alle to make, to have plied with such effect as to reduce the citadel on the north and the four large forts which protect the northern shore of the roadstead. At any rate we have the eloquent silence of the roadstead. At any rate we have the cloquent silence of the guns of the Invalides as a voucher that no reliable information has yet been received by this Government of the accomplishment of such harvellous results. Yet all Paris is at this moment, as it has been during the last four days, anxiously and confiderly expecting the noisy and glorious announcement. It will turn out, I expect, to be true that on the 20th a jery serious engagement occurred on the Alma between the Allied troops and the Russians; that the result was jot very decisive, but that, on the whole, the advantage remained with the Allies; that the Russians retreated and fell back in good order upon the Katcha, a small stram running parallel with the Alma, about mid-distance between the Alma and Sebastopol; that the Allies, checked for a day by the rough treatment received on the 20th, lay over the 21st in their camp on lowing facts and speculations as to the condition of things in the Crimea at the date of the latest advices:

An official communication received by the Government took place on thatday, and with about the same results; that the Russians then continued their retreat upon and into Sebastopol; that the Allies, advancing on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, commenced the regular siege of the place with their heavy battering artillery that did such effective work some six weeks ago at Bomarsund, in the Baltic: It would not surprise me if this artillery did its work in the Crimea as efficiently and successfully as it did in the Baltic; and I think it not at all unlikely

the fall of this important Russian fortress.

From Spain the news is not very satisfactory. The Republicans are stirring in the provinces, and so are the Carlists. The Count Montmoline is distributing a circu lar in which he retends to offer himself to Spaniard as a constitutional King. His partisans are full of hope It is reported to-day that Queen Isabella, unable and un willing to accept the position that the revolution has made for her, has intimated her wish to abdicate in favor of her daughter, the Princess of Asturias, and to retire from Spain. This is hardly probable. She will accept and wear the crown on any conditions that the progres sistas may plesse to impose. Gen. Prim has returned to France, and has shown an intention to take an active part in polities in the character of an ultra progressist almost a democrat. The elections are engrossing publi attention in Madrid and the provinces. The ultras seen likely to carry the day.

A private telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated yesterday, announces from Madrid, 28th ultimo, that the Caplist bands in Catalonia have been dispersed. The

Congress of American diplomats, of which I

spoke last Monday, is still in session. Mr. Buchanan has not arrived, but is daily expected. M. H. Busson, the Government candidate, has been elected deputy to the Legislative Body by the electoral circumscription of the Ariege, in the room of M. Billault, appointed Minister of the Interior. M. Busson had 27,812 votes out of 27,817. Perhaps you may think that these figures show that the empire has rallied almost unanimously the population of France. Error. They only show that no opposition candidate dares to run, and that opposition voters do not deem it worth while to go to the polls under the present regime, which makes po pular election so complete a farce.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphic accounts have just arrived of a terribl conflagration at Newcastle upon Tyne, and an explosion of combustible produce, sulphur, nitrate of soda, &c., which has caused the loss of several lives and the destruction of an immense amount of property.

A Vienna letter says: " At last the Government of the United States has appointed a Minister-resident here, instead of a simple Chargé d'Affaires, and it is only matter of astonishment that it was not done long ago.

In a country like Austria, Mr. HENRY JACKSON can render far better service to his Government as Ministeresident than as Chargé d'Affaires."

The Austrian Government is preparing a note for Russia Petersburgh persists in refusing to give the four guaranties demanded, Austria will consider such persistence a casus belli. Now that the Allies are eminently successful in the Crimea, the German Powers will probably insist on Russia scepting the four conditions.

The Newry Telegraph says: "We have had the gratifi cation of hearing that John Marrin, permitted to depart from Van Diemen's Land in pursuance of the recent act of royal elemency, arrived in Paris on Saturday, having reached the French capital via Marseilles. Smith O'Brien had parted company with his fellow-exile on the coast of India, proceeding to Madras to visit a near relative in the Indian army. Mr. Martin is still possessor of a small property in one of the Northern counties.

ISKENDER BEY, a Colonel in the Turkish cavalry, whom frequent mention is made in the present war, is described as eighty-three years of age, of medium size, but powerful frame. He is of Tartar origin, a Mussulman by birth, born in the Crimea, to which his father emigrated from Poland, and inherits the rank of a Count and an estate in Bessarabia. While yet a youth he was expelled from the Crimea for political reasons, and thence-forward became the sworn enemy of Russia. His life has been spent in warfare. He participated in the Carlist war in Spain and the revolutionary struggles in Portu-gal, and for his services in the Peninsula was honored with eleven different orders of nobility. He was at the siege of Herat in 1836, in Central Asia, participated in the Chinese war with the British, and fought under Abd-el-Kader in Algiers; was in the Hungarian revolution under Bem, and has since been in the Turkish service, fighting against the Montenegrins and Bosnians and the Russians. In the Montegrin war he achieved a brilliant victory, and won the title of Pacha; but, Austria and Russia protesting against such an honor to one of the Hungarian leaders, he voluntarily resigned it. At Kalafat, last winter, he rendered important services. It is said that he speaks French well and has travelled much in

Charles II. of England. Neither has he been properly styled the Duc de Grammont; for, although his father was a Count de Grammont, he himself had no claim to the title or estates, and the real Duc de Grammont has never recognised any relationship with him. His proper title was Duc de Caderousse, which, created for his father, ends with the young man who has just perished. His fortune, which was considerable, will be inherited by collateral heirs.—*Ibid*. as Omer Pacha has given orders that they are to be in waiting on the coast "when the transports that took the reserves

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following interesting extracts are from private letter written by an Officer on the brig Advance to a friend in New York. It is the latest intelligence from the Expedition :

SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION. Brig Advance, Baffin's Bay, July 14, 1858.

After a passage which only abounded with the usual acidents of ocean life we arrived upon the coast of Greenland June 27th. The passage was a somewhat protracted one, owing to the universal head winds and calms we

The barrenness of "Greenland's icy mountains" has long held a place in my imagination, but I was unpre-pared for the absolute desolation which greeted us. Peak after peak rose abruptly from the very water's edge, and the interior seemed to be one continued waste of snow capped summits. Net a single foot of level land or soil seen, and the rocks told a mournful tale of was to be seen, and the rocks told a mournful tale of sterility. Although water poured plentifully from the hills, even the usual surface vegetation which follows our streams at home seemed entirely wanting. Why it should have received the name of Greenland is a puzzle to me. Such as it is, however, with its vernal cognomen, it was doubtless early discovered and occupied by the Icelanders and Norwegians, and when the suspended intercourse with the Old World gave rise to the fable of a "lost Greenland," its discovery was due to Frobisher or Cabot, those indomitable Arctic pioneers. To the efforts of a single man, Hans Egede, "the Greenland Apostle," as he is termed by the Lutheran Church, the Greenland of the present century owes whatever it possesses of civilizathe present century owes whatever it possesses of civiliza-tion and christianity. We made the coast near Godsha-

lar, the scene of his early labors, and I write from a point nearly opposite that neatest and most flourishing of its settlements, Egedisminde, "the Nunnery of Egedi."

On the 29th, being becalmed off Fiskemaes, we dispatched a boat up the Fiord to look out for the town. Returning soon, with a pilot boat and crew from the Gov-Returning soon, with a pilot boat and crew from the Governor, we stood in, and were in a short time in sight of the first Greenland town I had yet seen. It was in keeping with the scenery around. In the midst of Esquimaux huts rose the only mansion, the residence of the Governor, a most kind-hearted old gentleman, full of Scandinavian hospitality, and fond of his wife, his children, and his pipe. The courtesies of his humble mansion were cordially extended to us and effect head with cordially extended to us, and, after breaking bread with his Excellency, we felt quite as much at home as on board our little brig, from the cramped quarters of which we were by no means sorry to be for a short time relieved.

The official letters brought by our commander from the Court of Denmark were anticipated by the cordial kind feeling of the authorities. Every care was extended to the expedition, and we departed with a goodly supply of codfish and an Esquimaux hunter, whose rayack and lance are expected by Dr. Kane to keep his dog in food.

Sukkertoppen was our next port, a quiet little glen, shut in by rocks and looking its barren solitude. Here in a single hour we laid in reindeer fars, dogs' harness and moccasins, filled our water casks, and stood out to sea.

Proven. July 20, 1853. his Excellency, we felt quite as much at home as on board

PROVEN, JULY 20, 1858. Proven is not unlike the settlements previously visited, xcept that, in being farther to the north, its inhabitants are proportionately more poor and wretched. It is, with one exception, the most northern of the Danish settle-ments on the threshold of the great barrier of Melville ments on the threshold of the great barrier of Melville Bay. The scenery around presents the same barren picturesqueness characteristic of the Greenland coast. Here resides the royal inspector, a clever old Dane, possessing a small fortune obtained through his office, an Esquimaux wife, and good beer. His one-story mansion, looking almost as old as the hills, presented a grand appearance besides the miserable buts of the natives. Built as they are of stones covered with sod or moss for winter and seal skins for support they look more like the houses of seal skins for summer, they look more like the houses of burrowing animals than any thing human. Poor creatures! their only pasture ground, the sea, affords them occasionally an inadequate supply of food, at which time their condition is truly deplorable.

It is the custom of the coast, brought from the father

land, to set before the stranger the welcoming cup of coffee, after partaking which, like the salt of the Arabs, he may consider himself at home. This custom extends from the Governor's house to the native's hut; and good coffee do they make. At the inspector's signal, credit is due our good Esquimaux hostess for her skill in coffee making and the natural case with which she did the honors of the house,

We have here procured some fifteen or twenty Esqui-

naux dogs, but, as the number is less than half a supply; we will be obliged to stop at Appernavik, twenty miles further to the northward. These dogs are a necessary part of an Esquimaux settlement, and seem to mingle with the natives in about equal numbers and terms of he greatest familiarity, living in many cases in the

Leaving Proven and the civilized world at our backs, we shall in an hour be pushing forward to the scene of our explorations. This is, as you are aware, Smith Sound. How far we shall be able to penetrate with our vessel into this unknown region will depend upon the point at which nature has thrown up her impenetrable ice barrier. Its waters have only yet been sighted by previous navigators of the region, and we have every reason to hope that we may be able to conduct our exploration into this unknown and mysterious quarter of our planet. Once arrived at the terminus of our voyage, winter quarters will be se-lected at a point protected to the northward and westward by some prominent headland against the floating ice in the early spring. In this selection great experience and judgment are required, but in our commander's sagacity during the long nine winter months, during which period the search for Franklin will be made.

For this search the most active preparations are going on. Once at anchor, but a few hours will expire before a boat and sleigh party will set out to continue that which could not be accomplished with the vessel. This party will consist of nine, all of whom have, I believe, been se-lected, as all hands have volunteered; but the Doctor is not very communicative as to his intentions, and we are in ignorance as to who will be its fortunate members.

They take with them one of the light India rubber boats constructed by Mr. Bennet and dogs.

The great object of this expedition will be to pave the way for future operations in the spring. For this purpose they carry with them a stock of provisions, consistpose they carry with them a stock of provisions, consist-ing of pemican, preserved meats, meat biscuit, &c., with a few luxuries, to be left at different points on the way. The boat, "the Forlorn Hope," for so she is called, is so constructed as to propel either on ice or water—on ice by constructed as to proper citate while the water on the sy-eight men operating against wooden bars lashed athwart the boat, while the Doctor will lead off in advance to explore the track. The stern is covered with an India rubber cloth tent, to serve as a protection by night and cook-

ing apartment by day.
Since leaving Fiskemaes we have lived almost excluively upon the products of the region, little animal food being used, but birds and fish. A species of codfish is our almost constant food, and, although a most delicate torsel, it has so often shown itself on our table as to have become very unpopular. The eider, with several of the uris, one of the lorno, the little auk, or "Greenland dove," the black guillemot, and others are becoming an every day dish, and are a most decided improvement over salt beef. Yesterday, while on an excursion to a settle-ment twenty miles to the southward for the purpose of procuring dogs, we stopped at a little island, and in a very few minutes procured several fine eiders and a large number of eggs. In a few hours we could have shot hundreds, if not thousands, and obtained as many eggs as would have laden our boat. A fire, made upon the sand would have inden our boat. A fire, made upon the sand from the fragments of a broken oar, soon roasted for us as rich a repast of ducks and eggs as ever mortal need wish. With snow-water, and the other necessaries which our good steward had the precaution and kindness to put aboard our boat, we made toddy and tea, and enjoyed our feast. In a short time we will make it our business to lay in a large supply of the different birds that abound to serve as one of our private articles of food and lavered. serve as one of our principal articles of food and luxury during the winter. They will be shot and strung on strings. The bay abounds in gulls, and of these fine specimens have been shot. Our collection already numbers five species. The lestris, or Arctic jagor, the skera of the Icelanders, is a beautiful bird. The stormy petrel followed us as high as latitude 57, and almost immediately afterwards the maulemoke of the whalers took its place. Our slow advance has enabled us to collect inte-resting facts as to the zones of the gulls and petrels.

Thus far we get on happily and well—each one in every way seeming determined to do his best to further the one great object of the expedition, while every opportunity is embraced of making contributions to different departments of science. Our decks present quite an interesting and amusing appearance. One is busily engaged sewing pemican bags, another hamsacks, another lining buffalo robes with India-rubber cloth, to spread upon the ice and snow, &c., while the carpenter is with great diligence at work on the "Forlorn Hope." Our net brings up many little curiosities out of the deep, while our guns Russia protesting against such an honor to one of the Hungarian leaders, he voluntarily resigned to At Kalafat, last winter, he rendered important services. It is said that he speaks French well and has travelled much in the United States.—Philadelphia Amer.

The young Duo de Grammont, of the famous historical character who figured at the courts of Louis XIV. of France and Charles II. of England. Neither has he been properly styled the Due de Grammont; for, although his father was a Count de Grammont, he himself had no claim to always sure to excite their jealousies and raise a fight.

dience to his country's chammands, may be involved in obscurity, we hope at least, with God's blessing, to bring back something which may set the world at rest with regard to his fate. Yours, very truly,

ISAAC I. HAYES, M.D., of Chester co. (Pa.)

Surgeon to the Expedition

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN ENGLAND

The London correspondent of the New York Comme cial Advertiser, writing under date of the 6th instant,

"Great excitement has prevailed among the comme "Great excitement has prevailed among the commercial public during the past few days in consequence of critical advices from Liverpool regarding the standing of Mr. Edward Clivza, one of the largest shipowners and merchants at that port. His liabilities amount to £700,000 sterling, or between three and four millions of dollars, while the value of his ships and other property is alleged to be \$1,000,000 sterling. For the present is alleged to be £1,000,000 sterling. For the present, however, his engagements are standing over; and the question whether he will be carried through or be obliged finally to suspend hangs upon the decision of some of the banks and leading firms of the place, after a committee of tee of inspection report upon the validity of his assets and the safety of making him any further advances. Should the resolution be adverse, several other houses both in Liverpool and London, will be brought down.

both in Liverpool and London, will be brought down.

"Meanwhile the bills of one large firm in the American trade have been returned unpaid, namely, those of Messra. James McHenny & Co. This firm have speculated largely in cotton, corn, and other produce; and, although they were reported a year ago to have made large sums, their credit has been shaken during the last six months by the knowledge that they have refused to accept hills to the control of the country of the control of t copt bills to the amount of more than £100,000, drawn upon them within that period from New York by a party regarded as their agent, the plea being that these drafts were unauthorized.

"The suspension has been announced this afternoon of Messrs. ALLEN & ANDERSON, a large house in the Ameri-can provision trade, with liabilities estimated at £300,000.

A GRAPHIC PORTRAIT.

FROM THE BUFFALO CONSERVATIVE. "THE PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS."-This is a title be-

"THE PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS."—This is a title bestowed generally upon a stout gentleman, with a pinguid
complexion, a plethoric habit of bedy, a red face, and a
loud laugh, whose chief business seems to be hanging
about bar-rooms, drinking at other people's expense, and
in return telling broad stories, enacting ludicrous pantomime, and entertaining circles of companions with such
gossip and trifling as seems appropriate to the places he
frequents. He is always an amiable man, sometimes even
a loveable one in many respects; but his convivial habits
have long ago overcome all his better qualities, and he
now devotes himself entirely to their gratification. The
Prince of Good Fellows should never be seen before twelve
o'clock in the day, as up to that time he is full of aches,
sad, morose, and nervous; talks vaguely of illness and sad, morose, and nervous; talks vaguely of illness and death; contemplates his finger nails, sighs, rubs his eyes, and yawns, and frequently gives utterance to the sentiment that this is a hard world to live in, which it unment that this is a hard world to live in, which it undoubtedly is for him. During this depression he resorts to alcoholio-stimulants to bring up his nerves, and by dint of frequent repetitions of the remedial agent and a frugal repast, eaten standing from the counter of some bar, he succeeds in restoring a portion of the lost nervous energy, and begins to come out quite strong about the hour of meridian. At this time he presents the appearance of a joyie pleasant happy man, and so the superance of a jovial, pleasant, happy man, and so the super-ficial portion of his admirers deem him; some of them, indeed, going so far as to envy his lot and to wish they were as contented as he.

At dinner the Prince of Good Fellows is looked upon as

a most desirable companion. He knows all the etiquette of the table, and never commits any breach of the unities of that place. He dresses a salad with exquisite taste, and cannot be deceived in wines. He tells you the hisand cannot be deceived in wines. He tells you the his-tory of the olive—which he has accidentally stumbled upon in Chambers's Miscellany or Household Words—and has a pleasant anecdote to fill all the pauses of conversa-tion. The ladies fancy him very much, for he is respect-ful, concedes every thing to them, and defers to their judgment. He does not take much wine while they are at table, and opens the door for their exit with infinite grace. Once they are gone he devotes himself to the de-canters, and the roars of laughter that follow the ladies up stairs are provoked by a smart joke of his, which would not bear repetition in the drawing-room. Still, he is not vulgar, and a really coarse with sim actually offends him; for he has delicate sensibilities, and his broad style of humor grows out of the wine rather than naturally from his taste. Later in the evening, when he joins the ladies above stairs, he is attentive and marked n his conduct towards them, turns their music, adjusts the piano stool, and if he sees a middle-aged spinster, a plain or a "slow" one, neglected and playing wall-flower, he is peculiarly attracted towards her, and bores himself

perhaps in the effort to do her a kindness.

Sometimes the Prince of Good Fellows is a bachelor, but oftener he is a married man with several children. His wife is rarely seen in society, and her appearance is that of one out of health and much depressed in spirits. Her dresses are usually of a by-gone style, and, though neat, give evidence of a rigid economy and many artifices. neat, give evidence of a rigid economy and many artifices to make the two ends meet. She takes the back streets and the less frequented side of the way as she walks abroad, and takes special care to avoid passing public places where she may meet the gaze of her hust friends. She walks rapidly, with her head down, and in winter draws her scanty shawl tightly about her shoulders, an ungloved hand showing through the opening in front. Occasionally she may be met coming from market with a little basket meagerly stocked; but her husband seldom dines at home, and she economises in her table expenses, for he requires clean linen and neat garments, and their purse will not afford sumptuous living.

ments, and their purse will not afford sumptuous living.

To see him in his prime and glory you must meet the
Prince of Good Fellows at an evening party of young men,
when supper, and wine, and cards, and loud talk, and
merriment are the elements of the entertainment. There
he comes out strongest; there his good-fellowship is most
thoroughly developed; there he is in his element, and to
see and hear him one would say he was the happiest of men. The jokes, the repartees, the mirth-moving narra-tions, the wit and humor which abound, aided by brilliant lights, sparkling silver and glass, bright wines, cheerful countenances, and all the accessories of such a time, give an air of enjoyment and pleasure to the scene which may well fascinate the inexperienced and pass with them as real. But if they would know the solemn truth, if they would know how false and futile is all this mockery of happiness, let them tarry till the evening is spent, the lights out, the wine drunk up, the party dispersed. Let them follow the Prince of Good Fellows to his home. Let them listen to his half-drunken mutterings as he pursues his lonely way, and take heed of his self-accusations, his bitter reviling, his reproaches and vows of reformation. Let them enter with him the cheerless house, where wife Let them enter with him the cheerless house, where wife and little ones are paying the penalty of his sin. Let them see the misery those sins entail; the bitter, pinching want that stares out from scanty beds, from broken furniture, from empty cupboards, from worn and tattered garments, from cheerless grates and wickless broken lamps. Let them watch the smile that plays about the wan face of the poor, neglected, almost heart-broken wife as she kisses the lips that so lately joined in the ribald laugh, the drunken chorus. Let them watch the dejection that settles upon the face of the Prince of Good Fellows as the excitement wears off and the sad bitter truth takes possession of his mind—the plain, hard truth truth takes possession of his mind—the plain, hard truth that his good fellowship is killing him, bodily and mentally, is beggaring his family, and dragging down a helpless woman and innocent little children to a depth from which they can hardly hope to rise. Let them see the which they can hardly hope to rise. Let them see the Good Fellow in the morning, as with shaky, nervous feebleness he attempts to attire himself for another day of "happiness;" see the efforts of the wife to make him smart and neat; hear the whispered words of entreaty as he parts from her upon the threshold and the pledges whispered back. Let them see and hear all this, and theu say if the saddest, poorest, thinnest, most delusive of all shams is not that popular one, "The Prince or Good Fellows!"

READING A LOVE LETTER An incident of simplicity is afforded by the following little story, told to a contemporary by a friend, in whose

words it is given:

Molly, our housemaid, is a model one, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abhorrence for dirt and a sympathy for scapsude that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, bright-eyed, rosy-checked Hibernian, who hovers about our book-shelves, making war upon our papers, and goes about thirsting for new worlds to conquer in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from her usual bustling way. She

One day she entered our florary in the manner, quite different from her usual bustling way. She stood at the door, with a letter between her thumb and finger, which she held at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her busi-

plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her busi-ness, she answered:

"An', plase yer honor, I am a poor girl, and ha'nt much

larpin, and ye sees, place yer honor, Paddy O'Reilly, and the better than him doesn't live in ould Ireland, has been after writin' of mea letther—a love letther, place yer honor; an'—an'— We guessed at her embarrassment, and offered to relieve it.

by roading the letter. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a piece of raw cotton in her fingers:

"Shure," she resumed, "an' that's just what I want, but

to see the affection they hold for him; and he is almost always sure to excite their jealousies and raise a fight when he shows any favors.

The officers and men of our little party fare alike, and the products of our guns are shared equally. We look anxiously for the events in store for us; and if the restoration to a sympathizing world and devoted family of the man who, braving perils for the world's good in obethe man who, braving perils for the world's good in obe-